

The only male was dissected; in color it does not differ from the female, but the thoracic stripe is slightly diffused and the abdominal banding is broader and less defined. The palpi are uniformly brown; the claws of the anterior and mid feet unequal, the larger biserrated, the smaller uniserrated, while the posterior ones are equal and uniserrated. Petiole of first submarginal cell not quite the length of this cell. Length 5.3 mm.

Culex inconspicuus sp. nov.

♀.—Head dark brown, occiput with pale yellow scales scattered over the surface; antennæ dark brown, the two basal joints pale testaceous; proboscis and palpi dark brown. Mesonotum dark brown with yellowish scales at the sides, forming a rather diffuse central brown vitta; shoulders brown, separated from the vitta by a narrow line of yellow scales; scutellum brown with yellow bristles; metanotum blackish brown; pleura brown, with small patches of grayish white scales; halteres pale brown, darker at the apex. Abdomen deep brown, with narrow dirty white bands at base of segments, which widen out laterally; beneath it is pale brownish with scattered white scales, more so apically. Legs with coxæ pale brown, femora brown, under side yellowish white, knee dot barely discernible; tibia and tarsi wholly brown; claws uniserrated on all feet; wings hyaline, petiole of first submarginal cell about one-third as long as this cell. Length 4 mm.

♂.—Palpi uniformly dark brown. Bands of abdomen narrow in the anterior segments, very wide in the posterior ones and with some mixed brown scales, giving the bands a dark appearance; beneath it is whitish, with brown scales intermixed. Claws of anterior and mid feet unequal, the larger biserrated, the smaller uniserrated; claws of posterior feet equal and uniserrated. Petiole of first submarginal cell about half as long as this cell. Length 4.5 mm. Otherwise as in the female.

Described from three ♂ and one ♀ bred from larvæ gathered on Garret Mts., Paterson, N. J.

Type: in the collection of the New Jersey Experiment Station.

A New Cryptine from the Nest of *Ceratina Dupla*.

By H. L. VIERECK.

***Habrocryptus graenicheri*, n. sp.**

Superficially, this species resembles somewhat *C. atricollaris*, but differs in having the thorax and abdomen partly black and in the more distinct sculpture.

♀ 10 mm.; ovipositor 3 mm.

Head rather shining and covered with rather shallow, adjoining small

punctures, the occipital ridge very sharp; clypeus polished; scape rather pear-shaped, short and chunky; pedicellum wider than long; first joint of the flagellum nearly twice as long as the scape; antennæ twenty-seven jointed; greater portion of the thorax sculptured and shining nearly like the head; propleura rather transversely striated; the segment of the mesopleura immediately beneath the wings smooth and polished on the lower half, punctured on the upper half; scutellum polished, sparsely punctured; metanotum rugulose punctate, the posterior face rather rugose, basal area quadrate or nearly, polished, bounded by indistinct raised lines, two transverse, angulated, broken, raised lines extending across the metanotum from pleuron to pleuron and dividing the segment nearly into thirds, sinuate laterally, with a small curve extending anteriorly and a large curve posteriorly, in the middle of the segment straight and nearly parallel, forming the anterior and posterior boundary of the incomplete areola; wings clear, nervures and stigma very dark brown, areolet pentagonal, the sides converging above, the second abscissa of the radius nearly as long as the side of the areolet or the transverse cubiti.

Abdomen dullish, with small adjoining punctures, the apical segments more shining, the basal segment polished, smooth and not sculptured, with three lateral, longitudinal carinæ, the middle carina most prominent and almost bisected by the spiracle, the upper carina faint and obsolescent on the posterior half; the lower carina is a distinct, almost straight raised line.

Superficially appearing bare, but covered with short white, almost abundant pubescence that is erect, ferruginous, head black except an orbital undulate border that is broken between a point near the middle of the posterior edge of the eye and a point almost opposite the anterior ocellus, and extends down to near the insertion of the mandibles; a spot on each mandible, basal joint of maxillary palpi and joints eight, nine, ten and eleven above and laterally, all of which are yellowish, almost cream color; prothorax black except the anterior margin, which has a yellowish border, and the borders of the pleura, which are yellowish and brownish; anterior coxæ black internally, creamy white externally; proximate trochanter black with an apical yellowish border; distal trochanter blackish and brownish; mesonotum and sutures around scutellum and postscutellum black; scutellum yellowish, almost white; postscutellum ferruginous; tegulæ, tubercles and extreme upper edge of mesopleura anteriorly cream color or nearly; a border of blackish beneath the cream edge of the mesopleura; middle coxæ rather testaceous, brownish above, the trochanters brownish; tarsi and claws of four anterior legs and outer side of tibiæ brown, the inner side of these tibiæ yellowish; posterior legs ferruginous; distal trochanters, tibiæ, basal and apical joints of tarsi and claws brown; fourth abdominal segment blackish; fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth joints black, the seventh with a large

white spot covering nearly all of the dorsal surface of the segment; sheaths of the ovipositor black, ovipositor brown.

Type: Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia.

Type locality: Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

One specimen July 30, 1904. (S. Graenicher). Bred from nest of *Ceratina dupla*.

Anasa Tristis DeG.; History of Confined Adults; Another Egg Parasite.

By A. ARSENE GIRAULT.

On May 15th, 1904, a pair of these bugs, found in copula on a squash plant, were confined without separation, in a glass jar covered with cheese-cloth, and containing several inches of fresh earth; a fresh leaf of their food-plant was added from day to day.

They remained connected for some time, but were found separated on the morning of the 16th. However, sexual connections continued, off and on, until the morning of the 21st, when they were last observed. On the morning of the 23rd, the ♀ was found dead, without depositing any eggs. The ♂ remains in good condition.

Upon dissection, the abdomen of the ♀ was found to be almost devoid of contents, and no eggs were present. This was, at first, inexplicable, but was later explained by the appearance, on the morning of June 7th, of a large Tachinid with an orange abdomen, found flying noisily about in the jar. That a ♀ thus infested should go naturally about her functions seems peculiar at first thought.

On the 9th of June, morning, another ♀, captured from a squash plant was introduced into the jar with the original ♂. The following morning they were sexually connected, showing the ♂ to be polygamous, and hence liable to be found in relatively smaller numbers. Again, on the 19th of June, they were in copula, while the ♀ had previously oviposited as follows: June 15-16, 23 eggs; June 16-17, 22 eggs; June 18-19, 13 eggs, all of which were fertile. At 2 P. M., the 20th of June, the female was found ovipositing on a stem of a